

1887. NOW READY. 1887
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1887.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,
ROYAL 8vo., pp. L150. .35.00.
SMALLER EDITION, RY. 8vo., pp. 725. .35.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for—

HONGKONG—JAPAN—
Do. Ladies' Directory—Nagasaki.
Do. Peat Directory—Hiroshima (Hyogo).
Do. Military Forces—Osaka.
Do. Chinese Hongkong—Tokyo.
MACAO—Yokohama.
OMINA—Nikata.
Patchel—Hakodate.
Hokkaido—The PHILIPPINES—
Whampoa—Manila.
Canton—Cebu.
Swatow—Iloilo.
Amoy—Cebu.
Takao—Sandakan.
Tsinanfu—Laham.
Tamsui—British North Borneo.
Keeling—Saigon.
Foothow—Cholon.
Wenchow—Cambodia.
Shanghai—ANGAM—
Canting—Tourane.
Wuhsien—Quinhon.
Hankow—Torquay—
Jehong—Hainan.
Tientsin—Nandong.
Peking—Haidong, &c.
Port Hamilton—Siang.
Nankang—Singapore.
Cochin—Malacca.
Fusau—Penang.
Yuenan—Selangor.
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British—French.
United States—German.
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The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
PERSONES
arranged under one Alphabet the streets
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
re-engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of
FLAGS or MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE CITY OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.
PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

All the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Month of Barometer,
and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
New Scale of Honours and Distinctions
for 1887.
Arrivals and Departures of Mail and Parcel
Post from London and Hongkong.
Tables of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce at Hongkong,
Shanghai, Amoy and Newchwang.
Hongkong Chair, Jiricicks, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.
The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous
to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but
include—
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanjing, 1842
Treaty, 1858
China, 1860
Chefoo with Additional Article
and all others not abrogated.
France, Tianjin, 1858
Convention, 1860
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United States, Tianjin, 1858
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TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain—Netherlands
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Orders in Council for Government of H. M. C.
in India and China and Japan, 1865, 1877,
1878, 1881, 1884, 1886.
Rules of H. M. Customs and other Courts
in China and Japan
Tables of Consular Fees
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Table of Hongkong Court Fees
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Regulations of the Consular Courts of United
States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passengers Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China Siam
Customs Scizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-
ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Postage Regulations
Charter of the Colony
New Rules of Legislative Council
Port Regulations
&c., &c.

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Daily Press, January 1887.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1887.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

DEATH.

At No. 111, Buff, Yokohama, on the 2nd July, 1887.
W. C. VAN CORDE, aged 44 years, a native of Holland.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 16TH, 1887.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor" and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on our side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until non-renewed.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

Information concerning the approach of the typhoon was received from our reporter in Hongkong, who made a full report of its progress, and also from our reporter in Canton, who reported that it had passed through the city.

The second defendant in the late

case was again brought before Mr. Maclean yesterday to answer the fresh charges against him, and he pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and noisy, and was sentenced to a fine of £100.

The third defendant, Mr. Donnay, appeared for the defense, and the case was remanded till to-day.

TELEGRAPH CASE.

In the issue of the 8th ult. *Keihansin's Trade Review* says:—The cost of the Imperial North German Lloyd mail steamer *Oder*, which has just been completely wrecked, amounted in all to 2,556,000 mks., of which, up to the 31st of December 1886, 1,180,000 mks. had been written off. The ship is not insured. The reserve fund, intended to cover losses such as these, amounted on the 1st of January, 1887, to 3,082,422 mks. 20 p.

OUR SHANGHAI MORNING CONTEMPORARY SAYS:—

The Hall & Holt Co-operative Company are exhibiting in their picture gallery four large oil-paintings from the recent exhibition at Tokyo, by Japanese artists, which are said to be a reproduction of some of the scenes of daily life in the country.

Mr. Maclean, who made the post mortem examination, was taken and also that of the daughter of the deceased, and the further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

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OUR SHANGHAI MORNING CONTEMPORARY SAYS:—

EXTRACTS.

AN AMERICAN LADY.

In the New World maturity is reached much earlier than in the Old. A girl of fourteen captivates the hearts of men, and is as fascinating to them as one of twenty here. At seventeen she is a finished coquette. The New York lady of fashion commences the day, much like the Parisienne, only instead of chocolate she has coffee and "crackers" (bisuits) in bed. She does not take much interest in the newspapers, but languidly turns over the piles of correspondence of all descriptions, which await her perusal, and selects the most interesting. A picture of her at this moment would be most charming; a small, oval, spirituelle face, large luminous eyes, and well-marked eyebrows, clear complexion, and intelligent mobile mouth, giving you at once the idea that here is a being capable of understanding most things, and of taking her part in the world's work. Her hair, too, *coiffée à la Directrice*, hardly tossed or tumbled, and her pretty pink silk night-wraper, are as carefully considered by her as if she were going to receive her friends in that guise. The American lady loves to have all her surroundings beautiful, and she takes great pride in wearing elegant under-clothing of all descriptions—sometimes of pink, pale blue, or maize-coloured silk, trimmed with Valenciennes or fine tercien lace, and, sometimes, of the finest and softest linen, merely tucked and gathered, but always elegant, and always of the newest design. A notable fact about these morning costumes is that they are composed of silk, satin, or velvet, or a mixture thereof, elaborately trimmed, and, in fact, equivalent to the afternoon costumes of British ladies.—*Lady's World*.

A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.

Gill Blas relates an amusing story of a birth and of the marriage in high life in Paris. The happy father, a marquis, is 70 years of age while his wife is some thirty-five years younger. The child is the result of a marriage of ten years. In connection with the birth notice, this paper gives a little history of the incidents which led to the marriage of the pair. The marchioness is English. She was a teacher in one of the private schools of Paris. She believed in English flogging, and occasionally punished her pupils with a whip. One portion of the school was a couchan of the Marquis in question. Both of his children were re-fractious, and were punished. The couchan resented this assumption of authority by the teacher, and warned her never to punish the children again. The teacher persisted in her course, and soon afterward had occasion to give rise to the couchan's children another flogging. A day or so afterward the teacher was passing the palace of the marquis when the couchan came out, seized her, and drew her into the courtyard of the house, and then and there proceeded to administer to her an old fashioned spanking in retaliation for her punishing his children. The ungracious couchan was along when the couchan was in the midst of his castigation. The marquis was very indignant, and presently rescued the upstart from her unidentified position. The equanimity made by the couchan with this lady, under such circumstances, led directly into an intimacy and marriage, and the couchan's sparing resulted in giving a poor English school teacher one of the leading positions in Parisian society.

BLASPHEMY IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

The recent conviction for the crime of blasphemy in a court in New Jersey recalls the last case of legal punishment for blasphemy which took place in France in 1765, in the town of Abbeville, in Picardy, upon a young gentleman of nineteen years, the Chevalier de la Barre. The conviction and punishment were awarded and inflicted by the regular judicial tribunals in the course of its usual jurisdiction, and not at all by any ecclesiastical authorities. Young le Barre was nephew of one Abbess of Abbeville. He was an orphan grandchild of a deceased Lieutenant-General of France, whom he had adopted and educated. It was when he was on his way through the public street to visit his uncle with two companions that they committed the indecency of burning past a religious procession without removing their hats. His companions were young D'Echoules, of his own age, and young Moniel, aged fourteen. It was raining at the time, and the boys were running for shelter. They were not arrested for this, but their misconduct appears in the record to have subsequently furnished one of the charges on which le Barre was tortured and executed.

Just afterward, some slight scratch or defacement was found on a religious emblem, standing in a public place in Abbeville. This was charged upon le Barre, but as there was no evidence whatever produced to connect him with it, it is safe to presume that it was not the reason for his judicial murder. The third against the boy was their utterance of language disrespectful to the truths of revealed religion, with more or less publicity; the fourth was their singing of blasphemous soldiers' songs, and an indecent ode written by this poet Piron, who at that very time, by-the-way, was in the enjoyment of a pension from the reigning king of France. There was still a fifth charge, upon which, however, no evidence was given.

Le Barre and Moniel were arrested by the officers of the law and thrown into prison on charges of blasphemy. D'Echoules, whose wealthy relatives cut wide of his danger, was snatched by them out of the kingdom and lived the rest of his life in exile in Prussia. The examinations of the two prisoners took place, in accordance with the process of French criminal law, in their prison cells, before MM. Stourac and Brontel, as Judges of the First Instance. The minutes of the interrogations and replies are extant, which show that the boys, threatened with torture, were frightened into confessions to the judges. After each day's examination they were separately locked up in dark underground dungeons. The trial thus proceeded for several months. The boys seem to have pretty much admitted the loose talk and noisy ways, but they denied any knowledge of the damage done to the sacred emblem, and they excused their disrespect to the procession by insisting that they were not nearer than fifty paces to it when it passed them. The two judges acquitted Moniel, on account of his youth, considering him misled by the example of his seniors. But they convicted le Barre, and passed upon him one of the most awful sentences in all the long and bloody record of judicial tyranny. It was ordered that le Barre be first subjected to the torture ordinary and extraordinary. His legs were wedged tightly between boards, and iron plates were then driven with malts between the bones and the boards, by which the bones of the legs were painfully crushed. Having been brought back to consciousness after this torture, it was then ordered that his blasphemous tongue be seized by a crapping-iron and pulled out by the roots. Next, that he be carried to the door of the church, where his right hand was chopped off at the wrist. Finally he was dragged to the gallows and hung up to its cross-beam by chains, and roisted to death over a slow fire. The Paris Parliament affirmed this judgment, and the blasphester suffered accordingly. His fellow-culpit, D'Echoules, was condemned to the same punishment as an absconder, but he

remained away under the protection of the King of Prussia.

Voltire seized instantly upon the opportunity to thunder once more against the use of judicial torture and against cruel executions. His appeals roused all France and were responded to by public opinion. But the French King refused to consider petitions asking a revision or reversal of the judgment, and so matters remained until the Revolution came, when a decree was adopted by the National Convention which reversed the record of the sentence, restored to the heirs of the convicts their property which had been confiscated to the crown, and directed that any deficiency found should be made good out of the Treasury of the Republic.—*New York Leader*.

THE INDICTMENT OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

Some years ago the eucalyptus or gum tree of Australia was introduced into this state (California). The fame of the wonders which it wrought in malacia districts had preceded it. It has in some of the properties originally claimed for it disappointed its sponsors. It grows with astonishing rapidity and by sending out multi-tudinous roots quickly dries the soil where it is planted. It rises to a great height, has thick foliage and is probably the best wind-break that we have. Set out in thick rows against the usual or prevailing atmospheric currents, it will largely modify climatic conditions. But nothing is more strange about it than the tenacity with which it clings to life. Strip it of its bark and it will, in a short time, repair the damage, and flourish as if nothing had happened. Cut it off ten feet from the ground, when it has attained a diameter of a foot, leaving nothing standing but a wooden pillar, and it will, in a month or two, at the proper season, send forth shoots and crown itself with new and thicker branches.

Before the Roman invasion the Britons were all bearded men, the Druids priests especially always being represented with heavy whiskers. During the 300 years of the Roman rule the Britons generally adopted the dress and customs of their conquerors. Engravings in antique collections show none but smooth-shaven faces during this time.

After the advent of the barbaric Saxon, who had not enjoyed the advantages of Roman subjugation, nor had the example of cultured Roman life before his eyes, the evidences of civilization became somewhat obscured. In imitation of the swarthy race that set up its kingdom in Kent, unity, straggling beards again appeared.

It was not long before the shrewd Saxons had so

mastered the first principle of civilization—cleanliness—that they began to take excellent care of their whiskers. Dignitaries paraded their beards in the middle, training them to grow in long points. Ecclesiastics wore short-groomed round beards. Up to the period when the Danes gained a foothold in England many of the Britons adhered strictly to the Roman-acquired habit of shaved faces. King Canute turned the tide in favour of the beard, as he wore one round and close cropped. Like other gentlemen of fashion of that day, his hair hung in profusion on his shoulders. The pride of the elegant male exquisite then was to fudge. He resorted to manuring which, however, only imported to them a slight sort of life. It was only in time that it was discovered that it was the strange tree from the Southern Hemisphere that was absorbing all the life-giving properties of the soil. Since its predatory habits have become more general, all known art of expediency has been employed to restrain it. Upon roads where the eucalypti have been planted for shade it is customary to lay down a line of manure on the inner side, where a vineyard is laid off, to tempt these trees to go no farther and prevent them from robbing the tender vines of their proper nutriment.

In further illustration of its habits it may be stated that there is a case of a man who planted gun trees around a caspion. He died when the couchan was in the midst of his castigation. The marquis was very indignant, and presently rescued the upstart from her unidentified position.

The eucalypti had been planted for shade it is customary to lay down a line of manure on the inner side, where a vineyard is laid off, to tempt these trees to go no farther and prevent them from robbing the tender vines of their proper nutriment.

Edward II. ridiculed by his wearers for poppy, set the fashion of wearing curled beards, which is occasionally followed by those who have fine, silky whiskers. His initiators can sympathize with his downfall when they know that he lost this prized possession through the cruel order of a keeper, who, not satisfied with depriving him of it, shaved him with icy water from a ditch.

"It would be a brave man, in fact," said an Oakwood boulder gentleman, who has a heavy brown beard of the Edward II style, "who would not burst into tears, as did the unfortunate King, at the ordeal of being shaved with cold ditch water."

Henry VII. again brought beards into prominence, and they were considered important during Elizabeth's reign. Each class of the community trimmed the whiskers after a fashion indicative of their pursuits.

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THE BEARDED.

When men first took to trimming the beard and altering its shape from the natural growth is not recorded, says a writer in the *Atlanta Constitution*. Probably the time is well nigh as remote as the changing of gar-

ments made from the skins of animals for those of manufactured stuffs. Certain it is that so far back as history tells of the doing of mankind in all ages and countries the trimming of the beard and the care of the hair have been a matter of attention. Each epoch has had various fashions of wearing the beard, mustache and hair.

The wearing of mustaches without whiskers has become so general that a full, hand-some head is now regarded as a distinguished possession. Since mustaches gained the ascendancy they have been at once the ambition of youth and the glory of manhood.

Scrupulously has all the hair been scraped from chin and cheek and sedulously has the growth cultivated on the upper lip. Nostrums of many kinds have been patented and advertised to aid in this endeavor.

The ancient Gauls and Britons shaved their beards close to the chin, and wore immense tangled mustaches, which sometimes reached to their breasts. Among the Gauls noble and distinguished persons shaved their cheeks slightly, but allowed their whiskers to grow to great length. More cultivated nations regarded the wearing of hair upon the face as a mark of savagery and vulgarity.

Sabro and Diadoreus Silenus each comment upon the wild and uncouth appearance of the hairy-faced Gauls.

Before the Roman invasion the Britons were all bearded men, the Druids priests especially always being represented with heavy whiskers. During the 300 years of the Roman rule the Britons generally adopted the dress and customs of their conquerors. Engravings in antique collections show none but smooth-shaven faces during this time.

After the advent of the barbaric Saxon, who had not enjoyed the advantages of Roman subjugation, nor had the example of cultured Roman life before his eyes, the evidences of civilization became somewhat obscured. In imitation of the swarthy race that set up its kingdom in Kent, unity, straggling beards again appeared.

It was not long before the shrewd Saxons had so

mastered the first principle of civilization—cleanliness—that they began to take excellent care of their whiskers. Dignitaries paraded their beards in the middle, training them to grow in long points. Ecclesiastics wore short-groomed round beards. Up to the period when the Danes gained a foothold in England many of the Britons adhered strictly to the Roman-acquired habit of shaved faces.

King Canute turned the tide in favour of the beard, as he wore one round and close cropped. Like other gentlemen of fashion of that day, his hair hung in profusion on his shoulders.

The pride of the elegant male exquisite then was to fudge. He resorted to manuring which, however, only imported to them a slight sort of life.

It was only in time that it was discovered that it was the strange tree from the Southern Hemisphere that was absorbing all the life-giving properties of the soil.

Since its predatory habits have become more general, all known art of expediency has been employed to restrain it. Upon roads where the eucalypti have been planted for shade it is customary to lay down a line of manure on the inner side, where a vineyard is laid off, to tempt these trees to go no farther and prevent them from robbing the tender vines of their proper nutriment.

In further illustration of its habits it may be stated that there is a case of a man who planted gun trees around a caspion. He died when the couchan was in the midst of his castigation. The marquis was very

indignant, and presently rescued the upstart from her unidentified position.

The eucalypti had been planted for shade it is customary to lay down a line of manure on the inner side, where a vineyard is laid off, to tempt these trees to go no farther and prevent them from robbing the tender vines of their proper nutriment.

Edward II. ridiculed by his wearers for

poppy, set the fashion of wearing curled beards, which is occasionally followed by those who have fine, silky whiskers. His initiators can sympathize with his down-

fall when they know that he lost this prized

possession through the cruel order of a

keeper, who, not satisfied with depriving

him of it, shaved him with icy water from

a ditch.

"It would be a brave man, in fact," said an Oakwood boulder gentleman, who has a heavy brown beard of the Edward II style, "who would not burst into tears, as did the unfortunate King, at the ordeal of being shaved with cold ditch water."

Henry VII. again brought beards into

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